

## TAFT DEFENDS FAITHFUL CLERKS

Declares No Old Government Employee Need Fear Discharge without Pension.

## FILLING VACANCIES IRKSOME

President Says Days of Lincoln Must Have Been a "Hell on Earth"—Clerks Not Overpaid.

Boston, Sept. 3.—President Taft to-night contrasted the conditions that confronted a president in the days of the spoils system with the system of appointments under the civil service, attacked the democratic House of Representatives for attempting to limit the tenure of government employees and declared that so long as he has the power, no old government clerk need fear discharge unless the United States has provided a system of civil service pension to keep him from want in his old age. The President spoke in Faneuil Hall to several hundred postoffice employees now in convention here. He said that the job of President in these days is not a thing of joy when appointments are considered but the times of Lincoln, he added, "must have been a perfect hell." More than anything else, he has encountered in the White House, Mr. Taft said, the filling of vacancies that are not under the civil service has proved irksome and distasteful to him and three times he has urged Congress in special messages to extend the blanket of the civil service to all government employees.

The President motored in from Beverly three hours before his train left for Washington to-night to speak to the clerks. He limped into Faneuil hall with

his right foot in bandages and wearing on a loose felt slipper instead of a shoe. The foot was injured several years ago while Mr. Taft was playing golf and late yesterday he strained it again. He was able to stand without aid to-night, and did not use a cane in walking. The President left for Washington at eight o'clock to-night to keep an engagement there tomorrow with the International Association of Applied Chemistry. He will return by way of New York, where he will board the yacht Mayflower and on the way he will stop at New London, Conn., to address the Atlantic Deeper Waterways association.

**LUSTY CHEERS FOR TAFT.**  
The President was wildly cheered when he entered Faneuil hall to-night. Congressman Greene of Massachusetts had preceded him and had praised the President for his veto of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill when it contained a provision to limit to seven years the tenure of civil service employees. "The President tried to put Mr. Taft in a hole," said Mr. Greene. "He's a pretty big man and it takes a pretty big hole to put him in."

The President began by praising the "faithful, skillful intelligent" employees of the government who have built up the machine of government in 125 years, so that no matter what President, or cabinet officer or bureau chief leaves Washington for the vacation, the public business goes on and the government wheels still turn. He said that he had personally observed that machine in operation for many years and knew its faults and its good points.

"The charge has been made," said the President with a bang of his fist on the speaker's table, "that government employees are overpaid. That is not true. I know hundreds of men in Washington who are not compensated within five times or even ten times of what they would have received under modern conditions in other lines. I do not mean to say that I favor an advance in salary of five or ten times what they get now, but the government should assure these men of permanence of tenure and that they will be taken care of in their old age."

**JOINT PENSION SYSTEM.**  
The President explained that once he favored a system of straight-out pensions for government employees. After observation of the working of this system abroad, however, he had come to the conclusion that it was not the best and that it made for smaller salaries and less rapid advancement for the worthy.

"And now," he continued, "I believe in a system that might be called an 'enforced system of pension' where the government pays part and the employee contributes as well."

Mr. Taft gave his reasons for the veto of the legislative bill. He said that it was unfair and because it was placed before him in an improper dress, because it would have accomplished nothing but made the life of congressmen and presidents concerned in reappointments unbearable.

"The bill would have accomplished nothing good," said the President. "It would just be like beating the devil around the bush."

With a picture of how many appointments were made in the days before civil service the President concluded his address:

"I must have been a perfect hell in those days," he said. "I speak with emphasis because I do not know anything connected with the government that so interferes with the administration of the office as the applications and the pressure that are brought to bear to fill those offices that are not now under the civil service."

Before boarding his private car for Washington, the President was a guest at dinner of Congressman Weeks of Massachusetts.

**CATHOLICS OPPOSED TO PLEA.**

Taking Human Life to End Suffering of Incurable Violates Fifth Commandment.

New York, Sept. 3.—That the Roman Catholic Church not only would not countenance but positively condemn any such idea as that expressed in a letter addressed to the Sun by Mrs. Sarah Harris, a hopeless paralytic, who prays that the State put her to death, is pointed out by the editor of the Tablet, the official Catholic organ of the Brooklyn diocese. He says:

"Thou shalt not kill. That is the law as laid down in the fifth commandment. Besides being a divine law it is an instinct of nature. Man did not make himself, therefore the prolongation or the cessation of his life is not subject to his will. Man did not make his brother, therefore he has no proprietary rights in his brother's life."

"God alone is the master of death, since He alone is the author of life. Life is a condition, a step, a grade in which man begins or prepares to give to God the honor which is His due. God has ordained it for this specific purpose. When He decides that the novice's life of man's serving should be terminated, or let us say, that further experimentation with man would be useless, He sends his messenger to announce that the earthly life is at an end."

"For any one else to make such decision is an insult to God. The killing

of another person imports the further presumption of deciding not only for God but also for the third party.

"It becomes evident that this Fifth Commandment is not only prohibitive but is also definitely mandatory. Life is given to us for a specific purpose and for such duration of time as God sees fit. We are therefore bound to the conservation of our own and of others' lives. It may sometimes become necessary to defend one's life from unjust aggression. This necessity is a real one, since God wishes us to live until we reach the limitation that He himself has put upon our life."

"Thus it is that we have the dictum: Self-preservation is the first law of nature. Man's relation to God is intimate and personal. He is not his brother's keeper in this sense that he is to be judged, not for the acts of his brother but for his own. When it comes, therefore, to the choice of one's own life or that of another, there is no alternative. It is not only permitted to defend oneself even to the extent of killing the unjust aggressor; it is obligatory."

The oft-quoted statement that the end justifies the means is a lie. No act, bad in itself, can be made right by the effect that may spring from it. Light has no companionship with darkness. That the end does not justify the means should be impressed upon the minds of all who would seek to preserve one life at the expense of another. There can be no such jugglery with conscience.

"To deliberately destroy the life of a child that its mother's life may be saved is murder. There is no other word for it. It is only a heinous sin, it is inhuman. The mother, simply because she is the mother, would die for her child. It is the law of nature. As there can be no spiritual trickery with regard to two lives that are independent of one's own, so it is unlawful to place one's own or another's in jeopardy. Life is too serious to be a thing of chance."

## Direct from Broadway to the Daylight Corner

The men who travel Broadway—the style centre of the country—know no better clothes and want no better than these we will show you here. They are the new Fall showing of

## Rogers Peet & Co. Fine Suits

The brand that has been made famous by the O. K. of Broadway. Not "ready-made" as most clothes are, but tailored ready for you. A forecast of what good dressers will wear. You'd expect to pay more than \$20.00 to \$35.00, but you don't have to.

## Pease's Daylight Corner

his right foot in bandages and wearing on a loose felt slipper instead of a shoe. The foot was injured several years ago while Mr. Taft was playing golf and late yesterday he strained it again. He was able to stand without aid to-night, and did not use a cane in walking. The President left for Washington at eight o'clock to-night to keep an engagement there tomorrow with the International Association of Applied Chemistry. He will return by way of New York, where he will board the yacht Mayflower and on the way he will stop at New London, Conn., to address the Atlantic Deeper Waterways association.

**LUSTY CHEERS FOR TAFT.**  
The President was wildly cheered when he entered Faneuil hall to-night. Congressman Greene of Massachusetts had preceded him and had praised the President for his veto of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill when it contained a provision to limit to seven years the tenure of civil service employees.

"The President tried to put Mr. Taft in a hole," said Mr. Greene. "He's a pretty big man and it takes a pretty big hole to put him in."

The President began by praising the "faithful, skillful intelligent" employees of the government who have built up the machine of government in 125 years, so that no matter what President, or cabinet officer or bureau chief leaves Washington for the vacation, the public business goes on and the government wheels still turn.

He said that he had personally observed that machine in operation for many years and knew its faults and its good points.

"The charge has been made," said the President with a bang of his fist on the speaker's table, "that government employees are overpaid. That is not true. I know hundreds of men in Washington who are not compensated within five times or even ten times of what they would have received under modern conditions in other lines. I do not mean to say that I favor an advance in salary of five or ten times what they get now, but the government should assure these men of permanence of tenure and that they will be taken care of in their old age."

**JOINT PENSION SYSTEM.**  
The President explained that once he favored a system of straight-out pensions for government employees. After observation of the working of this system abroad, however, he had come to the conclusion that it was not the best and that it made for smaller salaries and less rapid advancement for the worthy.

"And now," he continued, "I believe in a system that might be called an 'enforced system of pension' where the government pays part and the employee contributes as well."

Mr. Taft gave his reasons for the veto of the legislative bill. He said that it was unfair and because it was placed before him in an improper dress, because it would have accomplished nothing but made the life of congressmen and presidents concerned in reappointments unbearable.

"The bill would have accomplished nothing good," said the President. "It would just be like beating the devil around the bush."

With a picture of how many appointments were made in the days before civil service the President concluded his address:

"I must have been a perfect hell in those days," he said. "I speak with emphasis because I do not know anything connected with the government that so interferes with the administration of the office as the applications and the pressure that are brought to bear to fill those offices that are not now under the civil service."

Before boarding his private car for Washington, the President was a guest at dinner of Congressman Weeks of Massachusetts.

**CATHOLICS OPPOSED TO PLEA.**

Taking Human Life to End Suffering of Incurable Violates Fifth Commandment.

New York, Sept. 3.—That the Roman Catholic Church not only would not countenance but positively condemn any such idea as that expressed in a letter addressed to the Sun by Mrs. Sarah Harris, a hopeless paralytic, who prays that the State put her to death, is pointed out by the editor of the Tablet, the official Catholic organ of the Brooklyn diocese. He says:

"Thou shalt not kill. That is the law as laid down in the fifth commandment. Besides being a divine law it is an instinct of nature. Man did not make himself, therefore the prolongation or the cessation of his life is not subject to his will. Man did not make his brother, therefore he has no proprietary rights in his brother's life."

"God alone is the master of death, since He alone is the author of life. Life is a condition, a step, a grade in which man begins or prepares to give to God the honor which is His due. God has ordained it for this specific purpose. When He decides that the novice's life of man's serving should be terminated, or let us say, that further experimentation with man would be useless, He sends his messenger to announce that the earthly life is at an end."

"For any one else to make such decision is an insult to God. The killing

of another person imports the further presumption of deciding not only for God but also for the third party.

"It becomes evident that this Fifth Commandment is not only prohibitive but is also definitely mandatory. Life is given to us for a specific purpose and for such duration of time as God sees fit. We are therefore bound to the conservation of our own and of others' lives. It may sometimes become necessary to defend one's life from unjust aggression. This necessity is a real one, since God wishes us to live until we reach the limitation that He himself has put upon our life."

"Thus it is that we have the dictum: Self-preservation is the first law of nature. Man's relation to God is intimate and personal. He is not his brother's keeper in this sense that he is to be judged, not for the acts of his brother but for his own. When it comes, therefore, to the choice of one's own life or that of another, there is no alternative. It is not only permitted to defend oneself even to the extent of killing the unjust aggressor; it is obligatory."

The oft-quoted statement that the end justifies the means is a lie. No act, bad in itself, can be made right by the effect that may spring from it. Light has no companionship with darkness. That the end does not justify the means should be impressed upon the minds of all who would seek to preserve one life at the expense of another. There can be no such jugglery with conscience.

"To deliberately destroy the life of a child that its mother's life may be saved is murder. There is no other word for it. It is only a heinous sin, it is inhuman. The mother, simply because she is the mother, would die for her child. It is the law of nature. As there can be no spiritual trickery with regard to two lives that are independent of one's own, so it is unlawful to place one's own or another's in jeopardy. Life is too serious to be a thing of chance."

"To seek the help wanted ads mean open doors—and one of these doors is probably opened to YOU.

## HOMeward RUSH BRINGS 50,000

Special Trains Bring Many Thousands of Vacationists Back into the Metropolis.

New York, Sept. 3.—Innumerable rocking chairs on the verandas of summer hotels, boarding houses and camps away distantly in the breeze to-day, for the people who held them down throughout the summer have returned to their homes in the city and its suburbs. Perhaps there are a few visitors left at the mountain, lake and shore resorts not too far distant from New York, but judging from the number of suitcase-laden vacationists who poured into the city from every railroad terminal and steamboat landing yesterday they are a small minority.

As early as 6 o'clock in the morning the companies of the New York Central and Pennsylvania railroads began to hum with activity as train after train, many of them specials, or the existence of which the time tables gave no hint, discharged loads of humanity, the majority of it sunburned. These who went away merely for the triple holiday came back as white-skinned as they went, for the rainy spell from which New York has suffered since Saturday covered a wide area.

The weather was also responsible for a falling off in the usual Labor day rush to return to the city. Fathers and relatives, who usually swell the tide of travel stayed home Saturday when the lowering skies threatened a downpour and contented themselves with meeting their families at the stations here yesterday afternoon and evening.

"It was the lightest Labor day crowd I've known in years," an employee at the Grand Central station said yesterday, "and it is all on account of the weather. The last week has been pretty cool, and when it started to rain Friday, with prospects of a steady spell of bad weather, people stayed home."

In spite of the contrary elements the number of persons traveling was anything but small, and at the Grand Central station it is estimated that one hundred and fifty thousand persons passed through the temporary portals. Fifty-eight special trains were run, most of them from points North and West into the city, and then there were the regularly scheduled trains, most of which were well filled. The Pennsylvania did not run any so-called "specials," but nearly all the regular trains came in sections.

The traffic on the Pennsylvania and Jersey Central roads was heavier from points all along the Jersey coast. The ordinary popular water route from these places was shunned yesterday because of the drizzle, and travel by rail was unusually large. The Lackawanna railroad took care of the extra traffic over its line with 32 extra trains, in which it figured 3,500 persons returned to the city. On the Erie all the trains from the West were delayed in sections, and from Deposit, N. Y., in the neighborhood of which are several of the most popular summer resorts on the Erie, a number of extra trains were run.

The handling of baggage was a big problem, though years of experience have enabled those in charge of that end of the transportation business to dispose of a mountain of trunks in short order. Extra baggage handlers hustled all day yesterday and night as well, and it will be tomorrow before the season of heavy travel on all the roads running into New York is over. One trunk for every 10 persons on Labor day is about the way train and boatmen figure, and unless they become overwhelmed baggage men must keep things moving.

## VOTE IN BURLINGTON.

Howe Has a Plurality of 304 over Fletcher for Governor.

H. B. Howe, the democratic candidate for governor, received a plurality of 294 in this city over A. M. Fletcher, the republican candidate, while the vote for the several progressive candidates on the State ticket averaged about 40. The figures follow, the candidates being republican, democratic, progressive, prohibition and socialist, respectively:

**FOR GOVERNOR.**  
Fletcher, 1,556; Howe, 1,359; Metzger, 419; Smith, 30; Sutor, 17.

**FOR LEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.**  
Howe, 1,190; Conings, 1281; Aseltine, 282; Collins, 27; Bowden, 17.

**FOR STATE TREASURER.**  
Deavitt, 1,119; Brown, 1,247; Howard, 88; Campbell, 25; McMillan, 19.

**FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.**  
Bailey, 1,172; Durick, 1,190; Blake, 377; Gallup, 28; Healey, 17.

**FOR STATE AUDITOR.**  
Graham, 1,110; Johnson, 1,293; Gibson, 1,283; J. R. Kelley, 1,247; E. W. J. Hawkins, 1,247; C. P. Cowles, 1,247; T. A. Dolaney, 1,246; M. S. Vilas, 1,248; Daniel Shea, 1,246; J. N. Ginnars, 1,237. The first 15, to T. P. Leary, inclusive, were elected.

**FOR CONGRESSMAN.**  
Greene, 1,173; Mellon, 1,233; Story, 29; Spargo, 19.

**FOR JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.**  
F. G. Webster, 2,767; G. M. Page, 2,713; C. D. Graton, 2,641; Peter Lender, 2,581; M. G. Leary, 2,555; V. A. Ballard, 2,543; J. J. Enright, 2,552; C. F. Black, 1,466; P. Smith, 1,465; J. W. O'Neill, 1,454; J. P. Ladd, 1,448; J. W. Courtney, 1,445; F. N. Frechette, 1,443; J. E. Reeves, 1,442; T. F. Leary, 1,440; J. T. Stearns, 1,283; J. R. Kelley, 1,247; E. W. J. Hawkins, 1,247; C. P. Cowles, 1,247; T. A. Dolaney, 1,246; M. S. Vilas, 1,248; Daniel Shea, 1,246; J. N. Ginnars, 1,237. The first 15, to T. P. Leary, inclusive, were elected.

**LAUGHING IN LONDON.**  
Harry Payne Whitney was talking at a dinner at the St. Regis about London restaurants.

"They are very smart, smarter than ours," he admitted. "But they are too gloomy. Even at the after-theatre suppers at the Savoy—that is the gayest and smartest restaurant scene in London—all those beautifully dressed men and women eat their delicate food and drink their vintage champagne with pompous, solemn looks, in a kind of a Sunday churchlike silence."

"One night at supper at the Savoy I said to the waiter, does anyone over laugh here?"

"Well, sir," the waiter answered, "we do get an occasional complaint."—New York Press.

## PROGRESSIVES PLAN PLATFORM

Committee Preparing Party Creed to Be Submitted to New York State Convention.

St. Louis, Sept. 3.—Woodrow Wilson's stand upon the tariff, the trusts and the proposal for minimum wage scales was assailed by Colonel Roosevelt in a speech here to-day before the Missouri Progressive State convention. Colonel Roosevelt left to-night for Iowa, where he is to make a number of speeches to-morrow. The colonel saw nothing of Governor Hadley, who remained at the State capital.

Governor Wilson, said Colonel Roosevelt, had paid a warm tribute to the progressive platform. "He denied emphatically that the progressive plank on the tariff and the trusts constituted the party's real program. Turning to the tariff, Colonel Roosevelt stated that the Governor was diverting attention from the real issues when he took up tariff changes as the panacea for the evils of the day."

The colonel was asked to advise the State convention as to whether it should name a full State ticket.

"I feel that you ought to," he said. "I feel that except in those States in which we can take over bodily either of the old parties we ought to run a straight progressive ticket."

Colonel Roosevelt's throat still troubled him. He spent most of the day traveling across Indiana and Illinois.

## TEN YEARS AGO.

Last Time a Second Ballot for Representative Was Necessary in Burlington.

The failure to elect a representative on the first ballot is unusual but not unknown in Burlington. It last happened just ten years ago, in 1902, when the candidacy of P. W. Clement for governor on a license platform sent the election for that office into the Legislature and J. G. McCullough of Bennington, the regular republican nominee, was chosen. There were four candidates for representative in Burlington. On the first ballot Dr. W. S. Vincent, the house candidate, received 1,254 votes, Dr. A. F. Grinnell, democrat, had 792, Henry Ballard, regular republican, had 617 and Joseph Auld had 177. The polls closed at three o'clock and at four a second ballot was ordered, the voting continuing until eleven. On that ballot Dr. Vincent obtained a majority of 96, receiving 1,331 votes to 896 for Dr. Grinnell, 536 for Mr. Ballard and 61 for Mr. Auld. The total vote on the second ballot was only 76 less than that on the first ballot. At the same election Mr. Clement had a majority of 629 over General McCullough in Burlington and the Chittenden county fusion ticket was elected.

## WELL KNOWN BODY COMING

Ancient and Honorable Artillery to Visit Burlington Next Month.

The members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery have decided to make Burlington the seat of their longest stay on their annual outing. They will reach here Monday, October 7, and establish their headquarters and have their banquet at the Van Ness House. The members, to the number of over 200, will stay here two or three days and will take trips to Ashtabud Chasm and other points of interest in this vicinity. It was originally planned to hold their banquet at the New Kimball in Springfield, Mass., but because of recent developments Burlington will have the honor of entertaining them.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery, which is the oldest and best known organization of its kind in the United States, is composed of some of the best known men in the eastern part of Massachusetts. They will be accompanied as usual by the historic Salem Cadet band, which almost always the artillery in point of age, Colonel Thomas P. Appleton is in command and the party will arrive in their own train.

Col. E. P. Woodbury has been in communication with the officers of the organization and has taken charge of the arrangements. The honor captain, M. Ashley of Company M. V. N. G., will provide an escort for them and it is also thought that the Tenth cavalry will contribute something to their program of entertainment. Mayor Roberts has already written them a cordial invitation to visit the Queen City. The Ancient and Honorable Artillery visited Burlington once before about 10 years ago. The Hotel Vermont will assist in the entertainment of the distinguished guests and the members will be divided equally between the two hotels.

**BY THE ROMAN ROAD.**  
The wind it sang in the pine-tops, it sang like a humming harp;

The smell of the sun on the bracken was wonderful sweet and sharp, As sharp as the pine needles, as sweet as the gods were good.

For the wind it sang of the old gods, as I looked through the wood's

It sang how long ago the Romans made a road, And the gods came up from Italy and found them an abode.

It sang of the way-side altars (the pine-tops sighed like the surf), Of little shrines uplifted, of stone and acanted turf.

Of youths divine and immortal, of maidens as white as the snow That glimmered among the thickets a

more of years ago! All in the cool of dawn, all in the twilight gray,

The gods came up from Italy along the Roman way!

The altar smoke it has drifted and faded afar on the hill;

No wood-nymphs haunt the hollows; the reedy pipes are still;

No more the south Apollo shall walk in his sunshine clear;

No more the maid Diana shall follow the fallow deer

(The woodmen grew so wise, the woodmen grew so old,

The gods went back to Italy—or so the story's told).

But the woods are full of voices and of shy and secret things—

The badger down by the brookside, the flick of a woodcock's wing;

The plump of a falling fir cone, the pop of the sun-ripe pods,

And the wind that sings in the pine-tops the song of the ancient gods—

The song of the wind that says the Romans made a road,

And the gods came up from Italy and found them an abode.

## The W. G. Reynolds Co

Carpets, Furniture, Linens

# To-day We're Ready For That Linoleum Order. Stocks Are Complete And Choosing Is Easy Besides, It's Just The Very Best Time For Laying

ENGLISH AND SCOTCH MATTING PATTERNS—For the sleeping room, . . . . . SQUARE YARD, 65c

THOSE FOUR YARD WIDE SEAM SAVING SHEETS In tile and parquette patterns, . . . . . SQUARE YARD, 69c

INLaid LINOLEUMS—In all the best imported and domestic makes—Greenwich imported English, Kileardy, Scotch and Rixdorfer German— . . . . . AT, SQUARE YARD, \$1.50

WILD'S DOMESTIC TILES . . . . . SQUARE YARD, \$1.50

NAIRNS DOMESTIC TILES AND PLANKS— . . . . . AT, SQUARE YARD, \$1.00, \$1.25

# To-day we still continue to offer a limited number of those \$25 9x12 axminster rugs in beautiful floral and oriental patterns at \$16.98

Also quite a few 8.3x10.6 AXMINSTER RUGS—Rugs that are good values at \$22.50 for . . . . . ONLY \$15.98

A hundred or more of those choice \$2.50 AXMINSTER RUGS—in 27x54 in. size; on sale to-day for \$1.89 EACH

# Lace curtains—some extremely interesting prices on a very few choice patterns for quick selling to-day

CLUNY CURTAINS—With hand made elmy edge, 24 yards long; regular value, \$2.25, . . . . . PAIR, \$1.89

SCOTCH NET CURTAINS—In white or Arabian, extra widths; sold regularly at \$1.50 pair, . . . . . PAIR, 99c

RUFFLED MUSLIN CURTAINS—With 5 tucks, 24 yards long; sold regularly at 89c pair, . . . . . 40c PAIR

ODD PAIRS OF LACE, MUSLIN AND SCRIM CURTAINS—Only one pair of a kind; grades that sold from \$1.00 to \$10.00 pair—JUST HALF PRICE.

# Hammocks and porch chairs

It's a little late in the season for these things, but they're good for another season. We've a few of each of these two lines that you can save quite a bit on if you choose now.

1-3 less than regular prices---

'Phone 508 and we'll clean your carpets

## The W. G. Reynolds Co.

AGENTS FOR GLENWOOD STOVES